

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

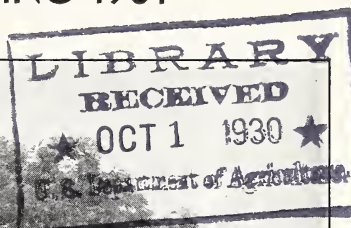
NOTICE- We announced in our spring price-list of 1928 that owing to the sudden death of the late J. F. Jones this nursery would be discontinued as soon as possible.

We now definitely state this nursery will be closed to business June 1, 1932. Prices have been reduced on our trees in order to move them faster and to give the public the benefit of securing these higher priced trees at the prices now listed. Only two more seasons to serve you. Nothing but first-class stock offered.

ORDER NOW, we'll book your orders for fall or spring shipment.

PRICE LIST

FALL 1930 and SPRING 1931



A fine specimen of the Black Walnut growing in Massachusetts

J. F. JONES NURSERIES

P. O. Box 356

LANCASTER, PA.

Terms and Suggestions

VISITORS. We are always glad to welcome visitors who are interested in nut trees. The best time to see the trees in bearing is in the late summer. English walnuts and filberts ripen early in September. Black walnuts, shagbarks and pecans ripen in October.

OUR NURSERY IS LOCATED four miles south of Lancaster on route 222, in a section noted for its fine farms and productive soil. We have the main lines of the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads which insures the prompt delivery of shipments at nominal rates.

GROWING NUT TREES WITH SUPERIOR ROOTS. Although conditions here are very favorable for both root and top development, we greatly improve the root system by an improved method of transplanting the young trees. These trees, as we grow them, have more compact and much better root systems. This adds considerable to the cost of the trees, but is necessary if the trees are to be transplanted successfully later on.

WHEN TO PLANT. Our hardy Pennsylvania Grown Trees may be planted either spring or fall. Trees may be planted any time they are dormant, (usually from October 15 to the latter part of May, depending on the season) and the ground is not frozen hard. The usual shipping season is from October 15 to December 20 in the fall and March 1 to May 20 in the spring. We can usually supply trees perfectly dormant out of our cellars, until about June 15, but we do not recommend planting this late. You will gain better results planting your trees earlier. Planting instructions sent with every shipment of trees.

PLANT ONLY BUDDED OR GRAFTED TREES. We are sometimes asked what are the advantages of budded or grafted trees over seedlings. The difference is the same as with fruit trees. Varieties of either fruit or nuts can only be perpetuated by budding or grafting. If we want a Baldwin apple orchard we do not attempt to grow the trees by planting Baldwin apple seed, because we know that these seedlings will not hold true to type or variety and that fruit of all sizes, shapes and colors will be produced when the trees come into bearing. We also know that these seedling trees will vary as much in vigor and productiveness as in the fruit borne, and that they will take two or three times as long to come into bearing as do the grafted or budded trees. The same applies to nuts and it would be just as reasonable to plant a seedling apple orchard as to plant a seedling nut orchard. The only difference is grafted varieties of nuts have not been available till recent years and people have become accustomed to planting seedling trees. By growing grafted or budded trees of improved varieties of nuts, we put nut culture on the same plane with fruit growing and there is nothing in the orchard line that promises greater returns to the orchardist than the planting of these improved budded and grafted varieties.

REMITTANCES may be made in any way that is convenient. Personal checks from responsible parties accepted at par. Shipments sent f. o. b. here.

NON-GUARANTY. We guarantee all trees sent out to be of the size and quality specified, but like most other firms we do not guarantee trees to grow. We take this stand for the following reasons: In the first place, many people who plant trees guaranteed to grow, habitually neglect the trees for this very reason and never get any where. In the second place the prices of the trees would have to be advanced to take care of the losses thus caused by careless planting and neglect, and this would not be fair to the man who plants and cares for his trees properly, since he would be helping to pay these unnecessary losses in which he had no part. We take extra pains to see that all trees sent out are well grown, true to label and in condition to live and grow, but since we have no influence over conditions surrounding the trees or over their planting and care, after they pass out of our hands, we cannot assume responsibility for any customers losses resulting from failure to make the trees grow for any reason. Where customers receive trees from us that they feel are not up to our usual high standard, we will take it as a favor if they write us fully in the case and we will be glad to make good mistakes of any kind, but complaints or claims, to receive attention, must be made as soon as shipment has been received and inspected. Otherwise the transaction will be considered as closed and our books closed against it, and no claims thereafter will be entertained.

THE AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT grows naturally from Canada to Florida, and from Maine to the Great Divide, and on about all kinds of soils and locations. The climate of Colorado is especially trying on trees but the

Date _____

LANCASTER, PA.

\$.....

(State how you wish order shipped, otherwise we will ship as we deem best.)

(Prefix Mr., Mrs. or Miss and write plain)

Express Office..... County..... State.....

If out of variety ordered shall we substitute nearest variety of equal value?.....or return money?.....

[illegible]

black walnut is doing well there. Our grafted trees are also doing well in Washington and Oregon.

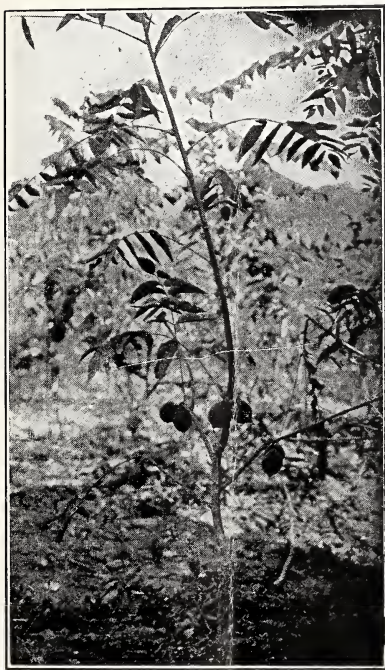


STABLER



OHIO

The black walnut is one of our principle forest trees in the U. S. and will thrive with little or no attention as do other trees of the same type. This, when we consider the healthfulness and longevity of the tree, makes the planting of the black walnut one of the surest and most attractive propositions.



Grafted Black Walnut Tree Bearing Seven Nuts 17 Months after the Tree was Grafted

OHIO. From Northern Ohio, named and introduced by the late J. F. Jones. Nut medium to large; shell thin; kernel full of good quality. An excellent cracking nut and the halves of the kernels can be removed entire in most cases. The tree is a good grower and very early bearer.

STABLER. Originated in Maryland. One of the finest black walnuts and the best of all in cracking quality, the kernels being easily removed in halves. Nut medium size; shell thin; kernel full, rich and of fine quality. A remarkably fine black walnut.

TEN EYCK. Originated at So. Plainfield, N. J. The Ten Eyck is the thinnest shelled black walnut that we have. The nut is medium to large; kernel very full and plump and of very fine quality.

THOMAS. The largest black walnut we are propagating. Originated with the late Jos. Thomas, King of Prussia, Pa. One of the finest black walnuts yet found and the best of all the large nuts in cracking quality. Nut very large, kernel large, light colored and of very good quality. The tree is a wonderful grower, fully doubling the ordinary black walnut in growth.

ORNAMENTAL VALUE OF NUT TREES.

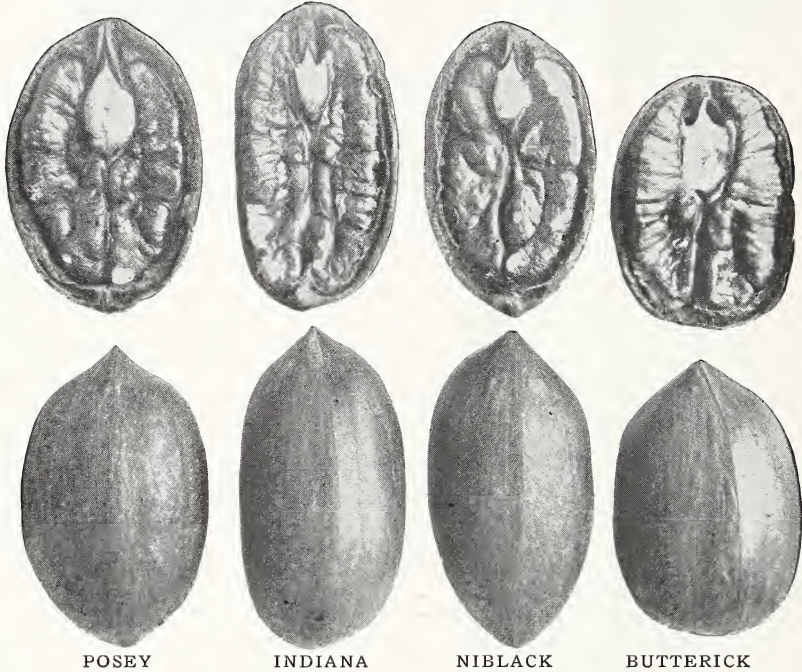
It seems hard for some people to get away from the idea that they must plant maples, poplars or other worthless trees simply because others are planting them, when nut trees are far more ornamental; make just as good shade trees, and in addition produce a bountiful supply of nuts for home use if trees are of good budded or grafted varieties.

What constitutes an ornamental tree? The two factors of prime importance, and which the landscape architect looks to especially, are beauty and rarity. He is willing to sacrifice much of the former, if a specimen is rare. If one goes into a well planted place, the trees and shrubs one sees every day are hardly noticed, but new or rare specimens attract one's attention at once. A lawn or home grounds planted with nut trees, will attract more attention

than any other planting that can be made. The early bearing of the grafted trees enhances their attractiveness as well as their usefulness.

Shrubby or herbaceous plants can be planted between or around the nut trees the same as with other trees. These trees, being very deep rooted, will not suffer because of being near the shrubbery, provided the soil is fertile, and the shrubbery will do better near these trees than they will when planted near ordinary shade trees which root shallow and spread their roots over a wide area.

THE NORTHERN PECANS are as hardy as the other hickories and in this regard should not be confused with the southern pecan. In a wild or natural state, the pecan grows from Terre Haute, Ind., and Clinton, Iowa,



on the north to the Gulf Coast on the south. The tree grows in the river bottoms and will succeed on land that is too low and damp for most trees. Because of this, it was formerly thought that the tree required excessive moisture for success, but this was long ago disproven by the thousands of trees growing thriftily and bearing well on high and dry locations, and on a wide range of soils. The pecan has proven to do well on even light sandy soil, if the soil fertility is kept up, as well as on the clay and clay loam soils. The varieties we are propagating are from Indiana, Iowa and Missouri and the trees are perfectly hardy.

BUTTERICK. From near Grayville, Ill. The old Butterick tree is one of the "giants," and has been bearing beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The nut is one of the largest of the Indiana group and a real paper-shell of excellent quality. The original tree is a heavy and regular bearer. The Butterick combines large size with a real paper-shell of high quality, and a rapid growing tree that bears very early, and is perhaps the best all round pecan of the Indiana group.

GREENRIVER. Originated in Henderson County, Ky. The nut is medium size; shell thin; kernel full and plump and of the best quality.

INDIANA. From Knox County, Ind. One of the largest of the Indiana pecans and one of the best. The nut is thin shelled, full meated and of very good quality. The tree is a very heavy bearer. One of the best pecans.

MARQUARDT. The Marquardt is perhaps the finest variety of the pecan-shellbark hybrids and, originating in Iowa, the tree is very hardy. The

tree is a very rapid grower and very ornamental, and will succeed under neglect where most trees would fail. The nut, which is large and long, resembles the pecan more closely and is thin shelled and a good cracker. The kernel is very large, plump and the blending of the pecan-hickory flavor gives it a distinct and very delightful flavor. We can recommend this variety very highly for general planting.

NIBLACK. Originated in Knox County, Ind. Named for Hon. Mason J. Niblack, Vincennes, Ind. Nut medium to large; shell very thin; kernel full and plump and of the very best quality. Cracking quality the very best.

POSEY. From Gibson County, Ind. One of the largest and finest pecans of this group. The nut is very large and a real paper-shell. The cracking quality is the very best. The tree has very large foliage and is very ornamental.

BUSSEY. Supposed to be the parent of the Indiana pecan as the nuts are much alike as to size, shape and quality and the trees are growing not far apart. The Bussey is much the older and larger of the two trees. The old Bussey tree is said to be the greatest bearer of any of the pecan trees in the state of Indiana, making the variety a good one.

THE ENGLISH WALNUT, when budded or grafted upon the native black walnut or other hardy stocks, ripen their wood growth up earlier and better than do seedling trees and are therefore considerably hardier than seedling trees. Grafted on this stock, the tree is also adapted to a wider range of soils, but the tree is more exacting in its climatic requirements than is the black walnut or other native nuts. While the English Walnut can be grown with more or less success in all the eastern, middle and southern states, (and we have good reports on both the growth and bearing from all these states) our opinion is that its cultural range for commercial orcharding will follow that of the sweet cherry in the eastern and northern states, and where the sweet cherry (Hearts and Bigarreus) succeed, one need have no hesitation in making large plantings of our hardy budded and grafted trees. These trees are doing well in the lake region, from New York to Michigan; also in Massachusetts and Connecticut, as well as farther south, and mature their nuts well in the short seasons of these northern states, but on the heavy black lands from Southern Indiana, westward, their success is irregular and uncertain. The trees are doing well in Kentucky and in the Ozark Mountains in Missouri and Arkansas and should do well in Oklahoma. Contrary to our earlier expectations, our grafted varieties of the English walnut are doing well in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama and it is believed the hardy, late vegetating Mayette will prove to be a profitable commercial proposition in these states.



WILTZ MAYETTE

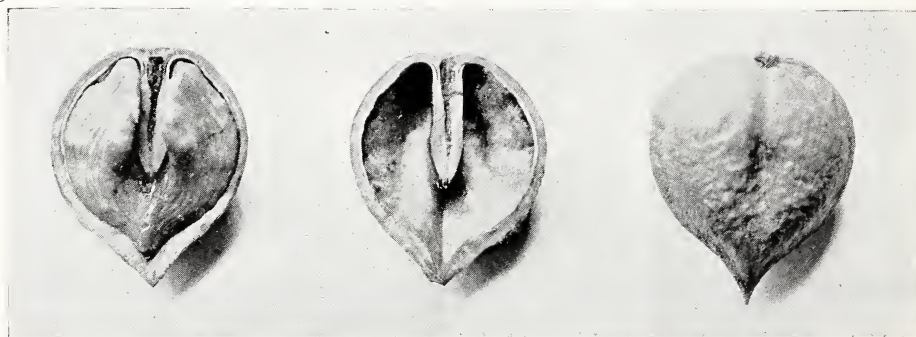
MAYETTE. An extra fine nut and fortunately a very hardy and reliable tree. Mayette is perhaps the largest nut with a thin shell and smooth and attractive that we have. The shell is thin and soft so that the nuts are easily cracked by crushing in the hand and the quality is the very best, the large, white kernel being free from the bitter tannin found in many nuts. My trees are of the Wiltz variety which is by far the most reliable of this type. This variety is doing fine here and elsewhere over the Eastern U. S. and is one of the few sorts that is perfectly self pollinating. The very large catkins (staminate bloom) hang a long time and shed an abundance of pollen.

EASTERN VARIETIES. We can supply a few Sinclair and Alpine English walnuts this season. The Alpine variety is a larger nut than the Mayette but has a rougher shell, and is a good bearer here. The Sinclair is also proving very successful and is adaptable to a very cold climate.

THE HEARTNUT, *Jugland cordiformis*, from Japan, is very rare in this country for the reason that it is only a "Sport" or extreme variation from the common Japan walnut, *Jugland sieboldiana*, according to Sargent, and almost invariably reverts to that type or species from seed. Owing to the



BATES



FAUST

extra cracking quality of the nut, the rapid and luxuriant growth, and early and prolific bearing of the tree, the Heartnut is one of our most valuable nut bearing trees.

Those looking for a nut tree that will equal the poplars, maples and willows in extreme rapid growth should plant the Heartnut. Besides equaling these trees in extreme rapid growth, the Heartnut tree is far more valuable as an ornamental. The tree has very large, almost tropical-looking foliage. The nut is heart shaped, smooth, brown in color and is of excellent quality, having a flavor closely resembling our butternut. The nuts are borne in clusters of from five to fifteen nuts.

THE FILBERT OR EUROPEAN HAZEL is quite hardy and will succeed anywhere the English walnut will or possibly farther north. Like the English walnut, the filbert does not thrive in the Gulf Coast Section or the so-called "Planes States" west of the Mississippi River, presumably because of the warmer summers, but it is doing fine generally in the Eastern United States and fruiting well, where the proper varieties are planted, as far north as Northern New York, Michigan and Canada. The principal commercial planting of the filbert to date has been in Oregon and Washington, but our observation and experience leads us to the conclusion that the filbert and its hybrids are destined to become one of our most profitable nuts to grow in the Eastern United States. The nuts ripen earlier here too and can be put on the market several weeks ahead of the western product.

Our test orchard of filberts here, embracing over 30 varieties, planted as fillers in the pecan orchard, has proven of unusual interest and value in testing out varieties and working out the matter of pollination. It has been repeatedly stated by the Oregon and Washington growers that no variety of

filberts is self pollinating and none will bear more than a few nuts planted alone without the aid of pollen from other varieties. Our experience with them, embracing a large number of varieties, leads us to the same conclusion. We have selected just a few of the very best filberts that can be counted upon to cross pollinate and bear good and regular crops of the finest nuts.

For home use the filbert is especially desirable, owing to the high quality of the nut and the ease with which the kernel can be extracted. The plant, growing about the size of a peach or plum tree, is ornamental and fits in well in odd places and among ornamentals.

For market planting the filbert appeals to those wanting quick returns, especially as the plants begin fruiting almost as soon as planted. The plants live to be old and are adapted to permanent plantings, or they can be used as fillers among larger growing nut or fruit trees for which purpose they are admirably adapted, as they begin fruiting quickly and soon produce profitable crops of nuts. The plants also stand considerable shade and bear good crops of nuts right under the larger growing trees. The cracking quality is the best of any hardy nut known. The kernel simply rolls out a solid lump, ready to put in the mouth, when the nut is cracked. The filbert is the richest in food value of all the hardy nuts, according to the analysis.



AVELINE

BARCELONA

DU CHILLY

BARCELONA. A very large, roundish nut. This is the leading commercial sort being planted in Oregon and Washington where it bears very large crops. Although it blooms early here, Barcelona is one of the best croppers we have. It blooms over a long period and needs two or three pollinators for the best results. Plant Aveline for early and DuChilly to pollinate the later bloom. Tree very vigorous and makes the largest tree of the filberts.

WHITE AVELINE. Nut not very large, but the variety has so many

good points it should be in all collections. The quality and flavor of the nut is superb, being clean and attractive, and always of the highest quality. One of the best pollinators to plant with Barcelona, also quite satisfactory for DuChilly and Jones Hybrid. It is a profuse bloomer and scatters its pollen over a larger season than do most other varieties. Should be in all home collections and enough for adequate pollination at least in all commercial plantings.

DU CHILLY. This is not nearly so strong a grower as the Barcelona and Aveline filberts but is a heavy bearer. The nut is very large and the kernel very large, clean and attractive and of the best quality.

JONES HYBRID. Named *corylus jonesii*, by Sargent. This new strain of filbert combines the hardness of the American hazel, *corylus americana*, with the reliable fruiting quality of the European filbert, *corylus avellana*. Nuts are large and smooth and of fine quality. There was originally over 500 trees of this cross to be tested. They have now all been discarded but the best and healthiest plants. The nuts are large, some larger by far than the European filberts. Flavor is much better than either the American hazel or the European filbert.

THE HYBRID HICKORY. Beaver and Fairbanks, being hybrids of the shagbark and bitternut, adapt themselves easily to a great variety of soils and climatic conditions. The bitternut hickory, one of the parents, is the most widely distributed of all our hickories according to Sargent. He says it is found growing naturally from the St. Lawrence River on the north, to Florida on the south, and westward to Northeastern Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas. The pure shagbark is strictly a northern species and does not grow very far south except along the mountain ranges, but these hybrids should succeed well into the Cotton Belt at least, if not to the Gulf Coast.

The pure shagbark, while one of the finest of our native nuts and unsurpassed in flavor, is of such slow growth and takes so long to come into bearing that few people can be interested in planting it.

The following varieties are hybrids, or crosses of the shagbark and the bitternut. Contrary to what one might naturally expect, the hybrids of these two species of hickory produce nuts remarkably fine in every way. Remarkable as it may seem, these hybrids seem to have inherited all the good points of both species and eliminated their faults. Like the bitternut parent, the trees are very rapid growers and very ornamental. The nut, which has all the good quality of flavor of the shagbark, has in addition the thin, soft shell of the bitternut. Many people have tested these nuts here the past two or three years and they have been practically unanimous in saying that the flavor of the nuts was extra fine. Many say they were the finest shagbarks they ever ate. With all these good qualities, the trees bear very quickly, many of our grafts bearing nuts the third year and five or six year trees bearing excellent crops.

BEAVER. Originated in Central Pennsylvania. The Beaver is one of the finest of this type and a very beautiful tree. The tree bears quickly and is very prolific. Perhaps the best of all these hybrids.

FAIRBANKS. From east central Iowa. One of the best of the type and very prolific. Tree very hardy and ripens its crop very early here.

We have a few trees of the Laney hybrid hickory to offer, also of the Kirtland and Stanley hickories at the same price as the other hybrids listed.

PRICES

Prices of the pecan, hickory, English and black walnuts.

	Each	Per 3	Per 6	Per 12
2 to 3 feet tall.....	\$2.00	\$5.00	\$ 9.90	\$19.20
3 to 4 feet tall.....	2.25	5.63	11.15	21.70
4 to 5 feet tall.....	2.50	6.29	12.40	24.20
5 to 6 feet tall.....	2.75	6.92	13.65	26.70
6 to 8 feet tall.....	3.00	7.55	14.70	29.20

Heartnut Trees.

2 to 3 feet tall.....	2.50	6.25	12.30	24.00
3 to 4 feet tall.....	2.75	6.87	13.55	26.50
4 to 5 feet tall.....	3.00	7.50	14.80	29.00
5 to 6 feet tall.....	3.25	8.13	16.05	31.50

Filberts.

1 to 2 feet tall.....	.95	2.38	4.62	9.00
2 to 3 feet tall.....	1.20	3.00	5.87	11.50
3 to 4 feet tall.....	1.45	3.64	7.12	14.00
4 to 5 feet tall.....	1.70	4.27	8.37	16.50
5 to 6 feet tall.....	1.90	4.90	9.62	19.00

NOTICE: Prices to be applied as follows: Three Mavette English walnuts would be figured at the three price, while one Mayette, one Alpine and one Sinclair at the each price. If you want your orders shipped on any special date, please specify on order blank.